

WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. FORCES DEMANDED UNDER THREAT OF ARMED RESISTANCE

DEMOCRATIC HOSTS FLOCK TO ROANOKE

State Officials, Delegates and
Others Leave Richmond for
State Convention.

DOVE OF PEACE ON THRONE

Signs Point to Election of Harry
R. Houston, of Hampton, as
Permanent Chairman.

Not in Any Conference

The following statement was
made to The Times-Dispatch last
night by Attorney-General Pollard,
contradicting reports from Wash-
ington to the effect that he might
yet announce himself as a candidate
for the Senate in opposition to Sen-
ator Swanson:

"I never have considered being a
candidate for the United States Sen-
ate, nor have I held any conference
with others on the subject. Months
ago I expressed my intention to an-
nounce at the proper time my candi-
dature for Governor. I have not
changed this intention."

—JOHN GARLAND POLLARD.

More tranquil perhaps than the love
feast that will be staged on June 14 in
St. Louis, according to banners of
the political skies, will be the gath-
ering of the Democratic hosts in Roa-
noke to-morrow. A week ago there
stalked on the State political horizon
the specter of intraparty strife, and
delegates from both factions sharpened
their knives for what promised to be
the most spectacular battle in years.
The eve of the convention, however,
finds the dove of peace on the throne,
apparently not to be unseated.

"I look forward with great pleasure
to a harmonious convention," said Lieut-
enant-Governor Elyson, last night
just before he boarded his 9:26 o'clock
train for Roanoke. "Everything points
to a splendid meeting of the Demo-
crats which will put the party in the
right trim to prosecute a vigorous cam-
paign for President Wilson."

With Mr. Elyson left a good-sized
delegation of Richmonders. A few
were officially accredited delegates from
the city and Henrico, and other near-
by counties. The rest were State
officials and friends bound for the big
Democratic meeting out of force of
habit of long years' standing. A spe-
cial sleeper was attached to the regu-
lar train to take care of delegation.
Mr. Elyson's headquarters will be at
the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

WILL MEET TO-NIGHT

The convention machinery will get
into motion to-night, with a meeting
of the State Democratic Committee
which will elect a temporary chairman
for to-morrow's meeting. This officer
will have the double duty of calling
the convention to order and making
the keynote speech. It is generally
assumed that the committee will also
representative B. W. Sauls, of the
Fifth District.

The convention proper will be held
at noon to-morrow in the new
auditorium. This hall has a ground-
floor seating capacity of about 1,500
and it is believed from reports that
the delegates and their friends will
comfortably fill it.

Preceding the convention he ten con-
gressional districts will hold separate
meetings of their own for the purpose
of nominating the five district members
of the State committee. The nomina-
tion will be confirmed by the
convention. The retirement of Simon
Solomon as a member of the Third Dis-
trict representation will leave a vacancy
to be filled in this district. The other
four members again are chosen. Among
those who have been mentioned to suc-
ceed Mr. Solomon are Julia Gunn, S.
M. O'Bannon, Dr. Charles J. Carrington,
Hiram M. Smith and High Stock-
dell. The district meetings will be held
simultaneously at 10 o'clock to-morrow
morning.

**HOUSTON PROBABLY
PERMANENT CHAIRMAN**

All signs point to the proposed
election of Harry R. Houston, of
Hampton, as permanent chairman of
the convention. Friends of the Speaker
of the House of Delegates, it is stated,
have thoroughly canvassed the situa-
tion, and have received enough assur-
ance of support to secure a election.
Once called to order, the convention
will proceed to the appointment of com-
mittees on credentials, permanent or-
ganization and resolutions. A soon as
a convention is on a permanent foot-
ing, it will take up the election of
delegates to the St. Louis national con-
vention—its most important function in
this presidential year. The body will
elect a member of the National Demo-
cratic Committee, twenty delegates and
an equal number of alternates for
each, ten presidential electors and fifty
members to constitute the State com-
mittee—five from each congressional
district.

Representative Carter Gisp, of
Lynchburg, will be elected national
committeeman. In conformity with the
program of the peace conference, which
secured the retirement of Senator
James from the race. The chairman
of the program calls for election of
Mr. James as chairman of the State
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Hopewell's First Mayor



MAJOR BENJAMIN HARRISON.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON AND HIS PARTY ARE SAFE

His Ship, the Endurance, Wrecked
in Waddell Sea, but Ex-
plorers Escape.

HEARD FROM AT PORT STANLEY

Welcome News Reaches London Just
as Asquith Informs House That
Committee Is at Working Orga-
nizing Relief Expedition.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]
LONDON, May 31.—Sir Ernest Shack-
leton and his Antarctic party are safe.
His ship, the Endurance, was
wrecked in Waddell Sea, but the ex-
plorers escaped.

A message received to-night from Sir
Ernest follows:

"Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, May 31.
I have arrived here. The Endurance
was crushed in the middle of
Waddell Sea on October 27, 1915. She
drifted 700 miles in the ice until April
5, this year. We landed on Elephant
Island on April 14. I left on April 24.
Leaving twenty-two men in a hole in
the ice cliffs there, and proceeded for
help towards South Georgia with five
men in a twenty-two-foot boat.

"At the time of leaving the island
all were well, but in urgent need of
assistance."

"SHACKLETON"

Lady Shackleton was immediately
notified of the safe arrival of her hus-
band at Port Stanley. She was over-
joyed.

"I am too happy to say anything at
this time," she told newspaper men.

The welcome news of the safety of
Shackleton and his men reached Lon-
don on top of a statement in the House
of Commons by Premier Asquith.

**TO CONSIDER METHODS
OF ORGANIZING RELIEF**

The Premier informed the House to-
day that a committee had been ap-
pointed by the admiralty to consider
methods of organizing a relief expedi-
tion to rescue Shackleton and his
men. He added that the committee
was asked to vote the necessary funds
for that purpose, and that the expedi-
tion would be started with a little
delay as possible.

There had been much agitation for
a relief expedition ever since the news
of the mishap to the supply ship
Aurora, which returned to New Zealand
early this year.

The greatest relief was felt at Sir
Ernest's safe return without the loss
of a single life, and it quite over-
shadowed any disappointment that might
otherwise be felt at his having been
prevented from carrying out the plans
with which he started on the expedi-
tion.

In reaching the Falkland Islands,
Shackleton had emerged from the bot-
tom of the world at the same side as
he descended into it. Instead of cross-
ing the central core—the South Pole—
and coming out in the other hemisphere,
as he planned.

If the world was an orange, the
Falkland Islands would stand very
close to the Island of South Georgia,
from which Shackleton sailed on the
final stage of his journey into the
ice. Were the orange peeled from top
to bottom, in narrow longitudinal slices,
the two places would probably be on
the same slice. Both are in the region
of the South American continent.

Shackleton's intention had been to
return to civilization on the other side
of the orange, which would bring him
toward New Zealand, where his disabled
supply ship Aurora arrived a month or
two ago.

**LAST MESSAGE SENT
IN NOVEMBER, 1914**

It was in November, 1914, that
Shackleton sent his last message to
civilization before sailing from South
Georgia, a cold, but inhabited, island
in the South Atlantic Ocean, about
eighty miles nearly due east of Cape
Horn and within 37 degrees of the
South Pole. At that time he said:

"You must not look for us until
about the beginning of March, 1916, at
New Zealand. The Endurance will re-
turn to South Georgia also about that
time and do some work scientifically
and then go to Buenos Aires."

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HARRISON NAMED HOPEWELL MAYOR

Governor Appoints Contractor as
First Chief Executive of
Powder Town.

TAKES OFFICE ON JULY 1

Members of Council to Succeed
Administrative Board Also
Are Selected.

Governor Stuart, acting under a
statute enacted at the last session of
the Legislature, yesterday appointed
Major Benjamin Harrison, a contractor
and prominent business man, the first
Mayor of the newly created city of
Hopewell. Major Harrison and the
City Council, also appointed yesterday,
will assume the reins of government on
July 1, superseding the Administrative
Board, which has been directing the
affairs of the "wonder city" since its
temporary organization in the early
part of the year.

The town of Hopewell, which is
located in the region of Le Mort Homme,
have turned on the offensive against
the Germans and, in a spirited attack,
have captured a strongly organized
position on the slopes southwest of
Le Mort Homme. Seven machine guns
and 225 prisoners were taken in the
attack, while the only infantry fighting
on Wednesday, as reported in the latest
French official communication.

The town of Avocourt and hill No.
304, in this immediate vicinity, are
under a heavy bombardment, and shells
of large caliber are being used. Bom-
bardments also are in progress north
of Verdun, from the Meuse River to
Fort Vaux, and in the Hartmanns-
weiler-Kopf region of the Vosges
mountains.

On the Asiatic-Arsiere sector of the
Austro-Italian front the Austrians have
taken additional points of vantage from
the Italians and put down attempts by
King Victor Emmanuel's men to recover
lost ground.

The appointment was made a
month in advance of the time the new
city fathers will enter upon their
duties as governmental directors of
Hopewell, so as to give them an oppor-
tunity of adjusting themselves to new
conditions and preparing for their
work. When the newly elected officers
saw into office, the temporary
Administrative Board, which was also
created at the last session of the Leg-
islature, will automatically go out of
existence.

This board, which has made for itself
a reputation for sane administration
that has won the commendation of the
highest officers of the State, to whom
the progress of Hopewell has been a
source of great pride, is composed of
the following men: Benjamin Harrison,
Richard Eppes, Maurice A. Finn, Rich-
ard Boussois and J. O. Faison.

Major Harrison, who will have the
distinction of being the first ruler of
one of the most talked-of cities in the
country, comes of a distinguished
Virginia family, and has been promi-
nently identified with the affairs of
Hopewell ever since its inception. He
is a contractor, doing a large business
in Petersburg for a number of years,
and is a field officer in the Virginia
Volunteers. He has rendered conspicu-
ous service to the city of which he
will become executive head as a mem-
ber of the Administrative Board.

**TWO NEW ALDERMEN
ARE WELL-KNOWN BANKERS**

M. A. Finn, who receives the long
term membership on the Board of Al-
dermen, is now chairman of the Ad-
ministrative Board, and has been an
active figure in all movements tending
to advance the best interests of Hope-
well. For more than thirty years he
has been a prominent business man in
Petersburg, and is one of the largest
property owners in the city of his
adoption. He is president of the Vir-
ginia State Bank, a director in the
Bank of City Point, and in the National
Bank of Petersburg.

Richard Eppes, who, with H. J. Wat-
kins, will serve with Mr. Finn on the
Board of Aldermen, is one of the original
owners of the tract of land on
which was constructed the big powder
plant of the Du Ponts, and over which
spread the city of Hopewell. Mr. Wat-
kins, originally a Halifax County man,
but a resident for some years in
Alaska, is a banker.

Mr. Bunting, of the Common Council,
is a druggist; Mr. Luke, a cashier in
a bank, and J. C. Bodow, a practicing
physician in Hopewell. The other
members are C. F. Crump and J. W.
Phillips, prominent business men.

**COUNCIL TO ELECT
MUNICIPAL OFFICERS**

The Council appointed yesterday by
the Governor will elect all the mu-
nicipal officers necessary for transact-
ing the business of the city. Among
them will be the constitutional of-
ficers—Commonwealth's attorney, com-
missioner of the revenue, city treasurer
and city sergeant—and the minor of-
ficers, such as police and civil justices
and city attorneys. The officers so
elected will hold office until the first
popular election, when they will be
elected by the people.

After 1920 the Council will be wholly
elected, and Hopewell will have gradu-
ated into the self-governing class, with
every privilege enjoyed by municipali-
ties that have behind them a century
of tradition. It is expected that by
this time Hopewell will have a large
body of qualified voters who will be
able to elect their Councilmen and
Mayor.

**DRIVEN FROM ENVIRONS
OF CUMIERES VILLAGE**

BERLIN, May 31 (By wireless to Say-
ville).—German troops operating in
the Verdun region west of the Meuse
have been driven from the vicinity of
Cumieres, where they had been oper-
ating since the middle of last week.

The French troops, northwest of Ver-
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ON NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANS

French Capture Strongly Orga-
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BOMBARDMENTS IN PROGRESS

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HALF OF BRITISH STRENGTH AT HOME

Winston Churchill Again Criti-
cizes Army Administration in
House of Commons.

1,700,000 UNACCOUNTED FOR

Tennant, McKenna and Asquith
Defend Conduct of War in
Answering Complaints.

LONDON, May 31.—The vote for the
salary of Earl Kitchener as Secretary
for War in the House of Commons to-
day led to a discussion of the general
conduct of the war. In introducing the
vote, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary
Under-Secretary for War, replied to the
speech made last week by Winston
Spencer Churchill, in which he said the
position of the British lines at several
points was disadvantageous, and that
there were large numbers of men on
duty at a groans and officers' servants
who might be used to augment the
fighting forces.

Mr. Tennant pointed out that a large
number of men were required behind
the lines to move up necessary sup-
plies. The War Office, he said, already
had adopted the plan of replacing
younger soldiers with older ones,
although this could not be done in
every case.

As to Colonel Churchill's complaint
in regard to the large number of
officers' servants, Mr. Tennant said
these men, like all others, had to take
their places in the firing line. With
regard to the criticism respecting the
great force of men kept at home, he
explained, they were being trained with
a view to being sent abroad.

Mr. Tennant then referred to Col-
onel Churchill's recommendation that
large bodies of troops be drawn from
Asia and Africa, saying it was an il-
lusion to think such a thing possible.

In the first place, there was not a large
number of men in those regions suitable
for service as soldiers in the European
war, and even if there were, it would
be impossible to procure officers who
know the languages and were able to
command them. Moreover, the value
of black troops was a very uncertain
quantity, and if Colonel Churchill
would look at the German papers, he
would see how pleased the Germans
were at the idea of seeing these troops
employed by the allies.

**OFFICERS COULD LEARN
LANGUAGES BY THAT TIME**

In reply, Colonel Churchill said that
when he made his speech he had con-
templated having these armies ready
by September of 1917. He believed
officers could learn the languages by
that time.

Colonel Churchill referred to the
statement in King George's message
to the nation issued on Sunday, that
military service bill last week, that
no less than 5,041,000 men had been
voluntarily. After careful examination,
Colonel Churchill said, he had come to
the conclusion that there were 1,700,000
of these men unaccounted for. He
desired to know what had become of
them, and suggested a committee be
appointed to look into this matter.

Colonel Churchill criticized the army
administration in several respects, but
defended Earl Kitchener warmly. He
complained that the supply of rifles
was inadequate, with the result that
the British were holding and fighting a
smaller number of opposing troops than
the resources of this nation would
justly.

Broadly speaking, he asserted, half
the total strength of the British army
was at home, and for every six men
taken for war service only one effective
infantry rifle was placed over the
parapet at the front.

Colonel Churchill further complained
that while the fighting men were com-
paratively small in number, and sol-
diers worn with service were heavily
burdened and severely tried by being
sent back to the front month after
month, multitudes of fresh men were
kept at home and prevented either by
lack of equipment or defective organi-
zation, from being usefully employ-
ed either in industry or in the field.

As an instance, he said, his own battalion
had received a draft of thirty-five men
out of whom twenty-six had been pre-
viously wounded, and this at a time
when they could see that there prob-
ably were more than 2,000,000 men at
home and elsewhere who had not heard
the whistle of a bullet.

**NUMBER OF MEN AT HOME
ONLY IMPORTANT POINT**

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the
Exchequer, in a general reply to Col-
onel Churchill's criticisms, said that
the only important point raised was re-
garding the number of men kept for
home defense. He had consulted the
Adjutant-General on the subject, he
added, and believed he was right in
saying that it was the same number
as was agreed upon between the ad-
miralty and the War Office, when Mr.
Churchill himself was at the head of
the admiralty.

Former Asquith in replying to Col-
onel Churchill's criticisms argued that
the possibility of an invasion must be
taken into consideration, though per-
sonally he thought an invasion unlik-
ely. Mr. Asquith said: "It is a risk
which cannot be left out of account,
and we must always effectively pro-
vide for it and must be guided by the
opinion of those who can decide what
number of men are absolutely neces-
sary."

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the admiralty.

Former Asquith in replying to Col-
onel Churchill's criticisms argued that
the possibility of an invasion must be
taken into consideration, though per-
sonally he thought an invasion unlik-
ely. Mr. Asquith said: "It is a risk
which cannot be left out of account,
and we must always effectively pro-
vide for it and must be guided by the
opinion of those who can decide what
number of men are absolutely neces-
sary."

Prosperity to Continue



SECRETARY WILLIAM G. McADOO.

PROSPERITY AFTER WAR PREDICTED BY McADOO

Does Not Believe Cessation of War
Orders Will Cause Depression
in Business.

FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

Secretary of Treasury, Speaking in
Raleigh, N. C., Calls Attention to
Enormous Resources of Banks of
United States.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—The
present prosperity of the United States
will continue after the end of the
European war, Secretary McAdoo de-
clared in an address to-night before
the Chamber of Commerce here. He
charged that persons who feared that
a cessation of war orders would cause
business depression either be in-
fluenced by partisan propaganda or
are ignorant of the prospects for
"peace orders."

The secretary expressed the opinion
that the proposed administration "anti-
dumping" tariff legislation is not es-
sential, but only precautionary. He urged
enactment of the ship bill to make
possible an extension of the trade with
Central and South America, and as-
serted that the Republican blockade
of a similar measure in 1914 would
prove "one of the monumental and in-
explicable blunders of the time."

"Never in American history have
conditions been so favorable to Ameri-
can business and American industry,"
said Mr. McAdoo. "We have not alone
the full dinner pail, but the overflowing
dinner pail."

"Agriculture, the basis of all pros-
perity, is experiencing a most whole-
some growth. The farmers of the
United States never have enjoyed such
splendid rewards for their toil, and
never before have the economic con-
ditions and the laws already enacted
by a Democratic administration so just-
ly favored them. The rural credit
bill, which soon will be passed, will
provide the long-time credits, at low
rates of interest, so essential to the
remunerative and productive develop-
ment of the farming industry."

**CONDITION OF BANKS
PROOF OF PROSPERITY**

Mr. McAdoo declared that "nothing
is more indicative of the amazing
growth of the country than the con-
dition of the banks," and added that the
aggregate resources of the national
banks of the United States now exceed
by approximately \$3,000,000,000 the
combined resources of the Bank of
England, the Bank of France, the Bank
of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany,
the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss
National Bank and the Bank of Japan.
The total deposits of the national banks
in March, 1915, amounted to \$1,790,-
000,000, an increase in three months of
\$411,000,000, and an increase over
March, 1915 (one year), of \$2,138,000,-
000."

Mr. McAdoo continued:

"There are those who say that the
loss of war orders after peace comes
in Europe will seriously affect the in-
dustry. This is absurd. The percent-
age of war orders as contrasted with
the entire domestic and foreign com-
merce of the United States is insignifi-
cant. When war orders cease—and God
grant that the necessity for them may
soon cease—we shall receive orders,
even from Europe, for the restorative
purposes of peace, for the reconstruc-
tion of ruined industries and cities, and
for the relief of the stricken markets
of Germany and Austria."

**POINTS TO GREAT MARKETS
OF LATIN-AMERICA**

"In addition to that, if we are in
the least intelligent and enterprising,
the great markets of South and Central
America, which have been clamorously
seeking us for the past two years, will
more than offset any possible loss of
war trade."

Secretary McAdoo defended the Un-
derwood-Simmons tariff law, declaring
that it transferred a part of the bur-
den of taxation from the backs of the
masses of the people to the ample
shoulders of wealth, which never had,
under the Republican system, borne its
just proportion of the burdens of gov-
ernment.

"The Democratic system is the just
policy for Latin America."

TROOPS IN MEXICO WITHOUT CONSENT OF GOVERNMENT

American Words and Pro-
tests Entirely in Con-
tradiction of Acts.

FOREIGN OFFICE MAKES 12,000-WORD NOTE PUBLIC

Invites Action That Will "Bring
to an End This Unsupport-
able Situation."

COPY LAID BEFORE PRESIDENT

Washington Unanimous in
That Pershing Will Not
Be Recalled.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Clari-
fying the words and protests of the
United States have been entirely
contradicted by the acts, and in spite
of promises not to interfere in the
affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the
United States are in Mexico, in the
consent of the Mexican government,
and in violation of Mexico's eightieth
article, the Mexican government asks
for the immediate withdrawal of
those troops. The request is in a
12,000-word note, made pub-
lic by the Foreign Office to-day.

The note recites that the American
troops crossed the border at Colum-
bus, without the consent of the Mexican
government, and that the mission of
the act was not considered an invasion
then, solely because the United States
said they had misinterpreted the
attitude of the Mexican government.
When the second expedition crossed
the line after the Glendon incident,
the note maintains, it was clear that
this was done with the consent of
the Mexican government, and that act
was considered as one of invasion.
"The Mexican government," the note
concludes, "invites the United States
to an end this unsupportable situation
by the withdrawal of its troops, and to
protestations and declarations of
friendship by an immediate
withdrawal of American troops."

**TIME FOR WASHINGTON
TO DECLARE**

Maintaining that the presence of
the United States troops in Mexico
expressed desire for noninterference
has been contradicted by the Wash-
ington government, which says the time